

LATEST FASHIONS.

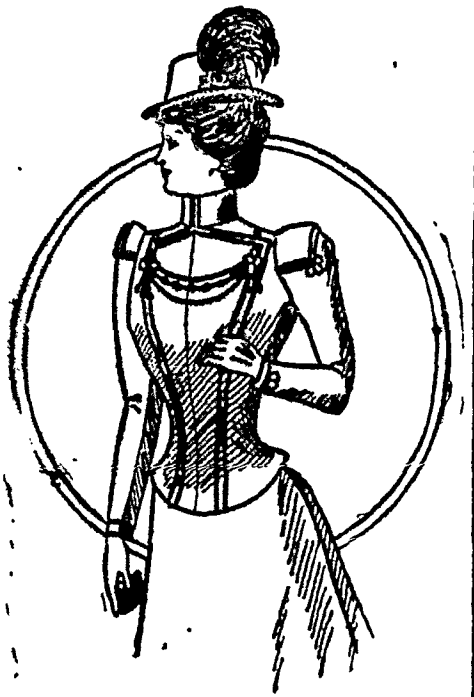
SOME STRIKING AUTUMN GOWNS ARE SHOWN.

Velvets and Brocades—Worth Gowns are Luxurious—How Successful Gowns are Made at Reasonable Prices—Tailor Gowns by Worth.

Advance fashions direct from Worth indicate that fall styles are to be exceedingly elaborate. Incoming fabrics show new combinations of color and weave, while trimmings show a degree of richness which makes extravagance the dominant note of the fall gown.

Velvets and brocades are used exclusively for formal gowns. The new wools are smooth in finish and rich in color. Silky figures in tufted effects are the fancy of the moment, and combine every conceivable shade.

The Worth gowns give the keynote for the fall wardrobe. The redingote or polonaise is here and will be the principal feature of the winter gowns. The skirt of the moment carries out the redingote idea, as it fits smoothly without a plait or gather over the hips. These skirts are fitted as carefully as the



bodice. Some are fastened down the back with a row of small buttons. Others fasten on the side, while again the opening is on the left side of the front concealed by a tiny ornamented flap. The drop skirt is obsolete. The skirts are lined with silk in a conventional way. All of the skirt skirts are a fringe shorter, but demi-toilettes show a long and graceful sweep.

The bodice shows one innovation in the tendency to slashed effects. These openings usually occur over the front darts, and give an opportunity for pretty contrasts. Buttons are noted on every costume, and are so arranged that they are the distinctive feature of the ornamentation.

Worth gowns are luxuries not to be indulged in by the average woman. A comparison of prices and the figures at which duplicates can be made will therefore be interesting. The carriage gown is priced at \$500. The fur is of the finest quality, the applique done in the most exquisite handwork and all of the materials used are of the most expensive quality. When these things are considered in connection with the stamp of the modiste, the price is really reasonable. The Worth prices have been submitted to one of the leading modistes and the result is that figured out on the basis of the best work and the best material, it is estimated that an exact duplicate of the carriage gown can be made for \$275. This by a modiste of exceptional reputation.

Even these figures need not discourage the clever American girl. First class modistes who do not charge for their names are to be found in plenty. Purchase your own materials, with a careful thought not only to quality but expenditure. Take counsel with your modiste before your materials are touched, so that there will be a thorough understanding between you. Be patient over numerous fittings and give plenty of time to the making. Made under these conditions, a successful gown will result. These assertions hold good not only as to fit and finish, but also to the price, which is guaranteed to come within the range of the average purse.

The tailor gown designed by Worth is an exquisite creation of tan and brown. The skirt is of pale tan covert, and is widely pored. A scroll design done in handwork is patterned in the brown, forming a skirt decoration. The coat is in a heavy smooth finish covert, and is of a golden brown. It is cut into a long frock in the back and finished in ultra masculine fashion. It is cut sharply up in the front in semblance of a cutaway. The front of the bodice is slashed and simulates a vest. This vest opens over a pleated front of light cloth, which is heavily corded. The vest is fastened with six large buttons and cord loops. The neck shows a very high collar, with stiff ears on either side.

For informal luncheons there is a white broadcloth with black velvet ribbon—a distinct Parisian touch. The skirt is very wide, and sweeps almost to a demi-train. The bodice is seamless and shows the popular yoke effect. The yoke is of white chiffon, lined with a narrow black velvet. The long velvet ribbon is again noted, bordering the yoke and sleeves. Broad velvet ribbon faced with white satin forms the belt and widens up to the bust to produce a blouse effect.

Black is the chosen color for the modiste gown. Silk woven cloth is used for the skirt. The skirt is elaborately patterned with a scroll design in an exquisite jet black.

collar rises high in the back and is caught with many upstanding loops of black velvet. The bodice is met by long black gloves. A jet girdle completes the costume.

An afternoon tea gown is of pale gray and rose. The skirt is perfectly cut, and ends in a slight train. The bodice is of gray velvet, striped with rose satin. It is seamless and shows a tiny ripple basque of plain gray velvet lined with rose. The front darts are widened into slashes to show the gray under velvet. These slashes are faced with silk cord over cut-steel buttons. Broad shoulder revers of gray velvet are lined with rose.

Some delightfully effeminate, fussy, fluffy and swiftly befriended undergarments are just now being exhibited among the new girdles. Dainty, fresh, sweet things that crumble and tumble and heap in little fluffy white masses when we lift and drop them for inspection. Batiste and fine linen that promise a swathing immaculate as the lily. Particularly is the chemise shown in varieties that imply its having come back in fashion with the purpose of remaining a white. Even women in tailor-made suits, severe walking hats, starched collars and dog-skin gloves, pause involuntarily before the new bits of daintiness. Some ears ago women would have been positively shocked at the idea of not wearing a chemise—that most modest and most womanly of all garments. How it ever came to pass so completely out of everybody's list of wearing apparel no one seems to know, but the fact is it had disappeared so completely that it now comes back almost in the manner of a novelty. It was worn under the corset in former times, but is now worn over the Petticoat, or corset cover alone, being in the latter case cut off well above the knees. So thin is the material used that even the stoutest woman need not forego the refreshing delight of the incoming lingerie for fear of additional girth.

The chemise that was most admired was designed by an expert modiste to be worn under the style of full dress that will be in vogue this winter, that is the decollete, leaving the shoulders and upper part of the arm uncovered. The full dress chemise has on shoulder pieces, in fact, no vestige of sleeves or straps. Passing around the body close under the armpits is a band of fancy beading, through which a ribbon is run, and on to this banding the skirt of the chemise is scantily gathered. A narrow lace frill trims the upper edge of the chemise and the garment is held in place by two ribbons that are threaded through the heading at the right and left and tied upon the shoulders. If the corset is to be worn over the chemise these shoulder ribbons may be unfastened and slipped out after the wearer is dressed.

Fine white percale is the fabric most in use for general underwear. A night-dress of white percale has the front made in a lingerie tucked V-shaped yoke, in one with the tucked collar. Extremely wide pointed reverses of tucked percale, inserted with strips of Valenciennes lace, flare at each end of the V and are caught together at the point of the yoke, leaving the lace



ruffle that trims them to cascade part way down the front. No trimming, as such the rage for chemise, drawers, corset covers and night dresses as hand-made Richelieu embroidery. It is that kind of embroidery that used to be made in colors, but it now allowable in white only. Everybody knows the style though perhaps not under the name of Richelieu. It is made by "button-holing" patterns on stamped linen, then cutting away little scraps of the linen according to the design, giving it an open-work effect. When the embroidery is finished a tiny pleat is whipped along its edge.

Drawers are narrower and have fuller ruffles. A pair made in soft white nainsook are finished with a ruffle that is scalloped and edged with Richelieu embroidery. The ruffle is headed with a band of Richelieu insertion, having a light colored ribbon of the same width as the hand run under it, showing through the open-work and fastening in a large bow on the outside.

Olimperella's Latest Shoe.

A new tennis shoe this year, with a low heel of solid rubber made in tan, black and green caavias, has a comfortable strap across the instep which keeps it on. It is capital for walking, made either in patent leather or glaze kid. We are getting to be very much in love with the long, narrow make of American shoe, and I find a number of these are made with Louis XV. heels in Russian leather, as also in white antelope. Most of the patent leather shoes, or rather the patent calf shoes, are laced up the front, and are very elaborately brogued, but there is no doubt that the same is the case except for hard country wear. The use of any

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Something of Interest to the Ladies—Dressing and Acting Correctly.

The peculiar greens and blues that prevail in dress fabrics are shown in enamels on gold and silver.

The rage for belts of every description increases rather than lessens.

Opals remain fashionable, and certainly tend themselves well to the lapidary's art.

Pearls are in greater demand than ever, and are largely used for neckties.

Flowers and scrolls represented in brilliants are adapted as a pendant, which is also adapted for wearing in the hair, or as a brooch.

Smart little summer jackets, cut variously in Russian, Eton and Spanish shapes, accompany the fancy waists that are again the rage this season.

Black satin brocade dresses of picturesque effect are in princess style fastened up the back, cut pompadour front and back, and finished with puffed slashed sleeves that barely reach the elbow.

The very brilliant shade of blue is, of course, fashionable, but it cannot be said that it is in good taste. It is seldom becoming and always conspicuous.

The Marie Antoinette fichu is drawn in at the belt, the ends not being allowed to flow. For this reason the fichu is shown with shorter ends than when it was simply confined on the corsage.

The necklace best liked for a young woman is a string of small pearls fastening with an emerald clasp. The emerald is considered rather more desirable than the diamond for this purpose, as it is a greater novelty, and then, too, it forms a very decided contrast with the pearls.

The elegant French dress of black French grenadine has an underdress of gold-colored satin duchess, and the waist is trimmed very elaborately with black lace and jet and gold passementerie.

The new, very fine, double-width light-weight English serges rival the mohairs, brilliants, and also the fine French flannels which have so long been considered indispensable in the make-up of an outing wardrobe.

Among the dainty evening waists is one of Nile green satin, draped with mousseline de soie, and worn with a skirt of dark green brocade. The bretelles and ceinture are of dark green velvet, edged with pearl, opal and emerald bead trim.

There is for the moment a great liking for the bird of paradise plumage, and on very expensive imported hats the entire bird appears. Even the plumage, however, of this bird is costly, and there are really more imitations of the gracefully arching feathers than of the real upon hats of medium price.

The watch fastened high up on the bodice is no longer in vogue, and most of the women who have such watches are having them arranged to fasten on their chateaux, or to be put on an ordinary watch-chain and slipped into their belts.

Persian belts in gold woven galloon and linked patterns, of fine rolled gold, in medallion effects, are the first choice to wear with round-waisted gowns made of elegant material, and belts of very elastic webbing are covered with spirals, so closely lapped that no matter how much the belt is stretched in adjusting it, the webbing foundation is still covered with the glittering paillettes.

Wrinkles.

It is a truism that it is always easier and cheaper to prevent than to cure, but how many persons subject themselves voluntarily to endless trouble for the purpose of recovering what they took no pains to keep! For instance, good health and its accompaniments of a good complexion and an unwrinkled skin. When wrinkles are the result of care and worry, as we all know they frequently are, the cure is too evident to need mention here. However there are wrinkles and wrinkles, and it has been claimed by those who have tried it that wrinkles not too deeply lined may be removed by moistening the fingers with oil and rubbing the skin in the opposite direction from that which the wrinkle is inclined to take. But be this as it may, the best beautifier and the most certain assurance of a fair skin, free from wrinkles, is a compound of pure air, accompanied by exercise, wholesome food and good habits, some stimulus to thought and activity of the brain, a conscience void of offense, a forgetfulness of self and the culture of that inner beauty which illuminates the plainest features and makes even wrinkles beautiful.

Battleship "American Girl."

Miss Maud Sears, of Chicago, who is trying to enlist the young women of this country in the project of building the battleship American Girl, finds her mail growing heavier every day. Girls from one end of the country to the other are writing their enthusiastic approval and asking what they shall do to aid in carrying out the project.

The writers thank Miss Sears for enabling them to do something to show that the American girl is fully as patriotic as the American boy. As a New York girl put it: "I am glad that there is something we girls can do to show our patriotism besides sit on a window ledge and wave a handkerchief when the boys go away, or else pounce down on a poor, unprotected naval hero and kiss him unawares."

The endorsement of Mrs. Dickins, the wife of Commander F. W. Dickins of the navy, has done much to increase the general interest in the project, and the wives of other prominent government and navy officials are becoming enthusiastic over Miss Sears' plan.—Chicago Tribune.

HIDING MONEY.

How some Women Hoard Away Their Worldly Possessions.

Many and strange were the devices of our grandmothers for hoarding away their wealth, and even at the present time, despite the facilities offered by banks and burglar-proof safes, there are many women who will not entrust their savings to the keeping of another person, but who search for queer hiding places in which to deposit their worldly possessions.

The stocking bank, the favorite hiding place of a past generation, has now become almost obsolete, except with a very few old-fashioned people in quiet, out-of-the-way villages, yet there are many methods of storing away money and valuables equally as quaint, which are still adopted by ladies.

An elderly spinster who resides in one of the many ancient houses to be found in Boston had a set of stationary drawers topped by cupboards especially built into a huge closet in one of the rooms. The lower drawer instead of resting directly on the floor, ran on grooves about two inches above it. This lower drawer she would pull out and place large sums of money and all her jewel cases in the space left below, and then replace the drawer, which she kept filled with linen. The old lady would always declare that if the house was broken into and the drawers ransacked, no one would think of pulling them right out, and that her hiding place was far safer than any bank.

Equally shrewd was a woman in Cleveland, who, whenever she had occasion to leave her home at all, would put her money and jewelry in the coal scuttle, covering them up as fully with several layers of coal. This might have proved a somewhat risky experiment in the winter months, when the fire had to be fed, but their owner felt that no burglar would ever dream of looking in a coal scuttle for valuables.

Another lady once confided to the writer that if she had occasion to leave her home she invariably placed her jewelry in her old shoes, which were placed alongside the new ones. Quite a lot of valuables can be forced down into the toes without giving the slightest evidence of the value therein.

Of other hiding places, perhaps the most popular, especially for paper money, is the big family Bible. It is quite a customary thing in out-of-the-way country houses to thus secure any valuable papers in the possession of the family. Tea caddies and sugar bowls make excellent temporary safes, and the pocket of an old dress hanging in an unopened way in a wardrobe is regarded by many women as one of the safest places imaginable for spare rings, brooches and bracelets.

One old lady the other day took her first railroad ride from a Central New York town to New York city, so that she might draw her savings from the bank in the city and place them in the country institution at home. Her money had been here through the panics of '73 and '93, but she thought it safer now, while the war with Spain is on, to take it out and place it nearer her. She would not trust any one but herself to come on and draw the few hundred.

In a Mirror that Flatters.

A "flattery mirror" is the latest contribution to the ranks of middle-aged women and it is really an invention worth considering, as it does not in any sense deceive the person who uses it, and who is a willing party to the deception. That it will be adopted by many young women who have relinquished the hope of ever passing as beauties is very apparent, for she who looks into the mirror beholds such a softened and beautified presentation of her face and features that she is entirely satisfied with the result.

"Just think of it!" said one woman who has used it ever since it was discovered, "I used to find more fault with my poor face, always seeing new lines and wrinkles and making myself wretched over them, until I saw the mirror advertised and had taken a peep into one. Then I recalled the packages of peaches with their pink veils, and saw that this glass was an improvement on that design. Of course, I make it a rule of my life never to look in any other mirror, and so I carry with me the softened, idealized vision of my face as it appears there. It has made me satisfied with myself, and that is a great gain."

"I always hated my tell-tale mirror," said a business woman. "I looked so practical and uninteresting in it, but this new one makes me look really attractive, so that I go to my work and am not troubled with dissatisfaction over my appearance."

The effect is produced by a shadowed corner and a gauze veil over the mirror.

Naps a Necessity for Children.

Frequent naps are as much a necessity for young children as food. Young mothers are apt to overlook this salient feature in the care of their babies. In fact, the little ones require much more sleep than is necessary for adults, as the child's nervous, impressionable system is not able to withstand the strain of long waking hours and the accompanying waking.

Mainly, however, children require more sleep because while sleeping all the vital powers are concentrated on building them up, instead of being diverted to muscular movements and other influences which would interfere with this concentration.

If children are wakeful and restless it is an indication that something is wrong; this wrong the mother should endeavor to put right rather than stupefy the child for a time in order to gain rest for herself. The "something wrong" will often be found to be improper or excessive feeding, too tight or too warm clothing or confined and impure air.

FASHION NOTES.

If you wish to be regarded as a society en fait do not prance out in the street, togged out in lace trimmed, ribbon bedecked frocks, that are more suitable for a garden party than a morning promenade. The woman who dresses correctly chooses quiet colors, a taste in severely plain style, for her out-door rambles, letting her feminine love of fripperies escape only within the house.

Philadelphia's women are conservative dressers, but they possess excellent taste and superior judgment that show themselves in their selection of goods. These spring days the covert suitings are largely in evidence, made with a jacket reaching to the hips, this jacket slightly frilled from the waist line and opening over a white pique vest or one in brown, black or red cloth dotted in tiny figures. The skirts are plain but long exquisitely, revealing patent leather tipped shoes that fit as perfectly as the bodices.

In the choice of millinery there is greater range, though colors are barred to a great extent, a little glimpse of magenta, pale blue yellow or pink showing from under the rim, or in the very latest clusters outside. The Princess Nicotine appears to be one of the most popular shapes, though the Russian turban, closely allied to it in contour presses hard for first place.

When the stylish maiden passes through the portals of her residence she lays aside the cloth tailored finished gown and blossoms forth in crepes and silks as daintily as a summer's dream. For house wear bright red is a great favorite. A tea jacket of brilliant Bengaline had a zebra jacket over an under section of oriental embroidery smothered in real lace. Jet and steel buckles held a collar and belt of yellow velvet and though the description undoubtedly conveys the impression of a parrot's plumage the deft comingsing did not jar in the least upon the most sensitive artistic taste.

White gowns will be seen at the seashore and mountain resorts this summer and in fact will continue to be worn throughout the entire season. London furriers are bringing out drab little pink, blue, yellow and red capes, trimmed with ermine and lined with white silk broadened in rosebuds. These dainty affairs are to be worn on cool evenings over decollete frocks and are all that the most fastidious woman could desire. There is no radical change in the fashions, the recent changes not having been improved upon in the least. Grace, elegance and color for the house; fit, style and sobriety for the street. In these few words the fashion status of this season is briefly summed up.

Household Matters.

To clean the silver spoons and forks in every-day use, rub them with a damp cloth dipped in baking soda, then polish them with a little piece of chamois skin.

Though not as choice as embroidery, linen is now sometimes marked with indelible ink in a fashion so artistic that it looks like etching, as the crests and letters of any size, in any text, are done to order.

In giving medicine in liquid form to an infant, place the point of the spoon containing the medicine against the roof of the mouth. Administering in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine.

A new laundry bag for handkerchiefs and small pieces is of blue linen, with the top lined with white. On the right side of the bag is worked an Empire torch, held at the base by a bow knot with floating ends. The design is worked with white embroidery loss in chain stitch.

If peaches are to be served whole for breakfast, brush them and arrange them in a pretty wicker basket with a handle. Twine the handle with some fresh green vine. A few flowers stuck here and there are also pleasing to the eye. Yellow hollyhocks look particularly well with peaches.

At a birthday celebration not long ago fifty-three friends of the celebrant each provided one candle to decorate the birthday cake. Wrapped around each candle, which was lighted as it was handed to the host, were the congratulations of the giver. Some of them were original, some of them in adapted verse.

In washing anything made of chamois skin use warm water with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring the chamois. Press it between the palms of the hands to take out the water, and hang before the fire or in the hot sun to dry quickly and pulling the article into proper shape every few moments to prevent the skins drying hard and stiff.

Instead of keeping sugar, tea, oatmeal and other groceries in the paper bags in which they are sent from the store, put them at once in small wooden boxes or large jars with tight-fitting covers. A great deal of strength will be lost if the groceries are kept carelessly in the paper bags, beside the untidy appearance of the pantry shelves, the inconvenience, and the waste that is sure to be great in the course of the year by the tearing of the paper bags and the spilling of the contents over the pantry shelves.

Lettuce purifies the blood, tones the color, steadies the nerves and induces sleep. In preparing it, pull the leaves, allowing each to remain whole; wash carefully; then let it lie in very cold water for fifteen minutes, after which shake the water off the leaves and place them in a white mosquito netting and hang in the refrigerator, there to drain dry and become still more crisp. Lettuce should never be dressed just before eating, as it soon wilts and has a mussiness of appearance. The best plain lettuce salad is a combination of oil, very little vinegar and a generous amount of salt.

TO CARE FOR KID GLOVES.

If Put on Properly They Last Four Times as Long as Ordinarily.

"There are three things," said the proverb, "which can only be managed by coaxing—a kid glove a fire and a man."

Certainly all three require gentle methods. Rough handling is especially disastrous to kid gloves; jerking them on is certain to tear them. Always put on a pair of new kid gloves long enough before they are to be worn to allow of due deliberation in the task. Much depends upon the way in which this is done. When you purchase a pair of fine gloves insist that they shall be fitted in the store; then if there are any flaws they will be detected before the gloves are paid for and taken away.

Cheap gloves are always a risk, and should never be bought except at a reliable store.

Some of the best shops keep a good line of gloves at low prices, which are well worth buying for common wear. They are strong and well made though not fine, and serve excellently well for shopping and morning walks or for bad weather.

In putting on a glove, always be careful to get each finger straight. Coax each one on by rubbing gently between finger and thumb, and do not draw on the thumb until the fingers are down to the very ends.

In taking off, turn the wrist over the fingers and take hold of the ends of the fingers through the wrist; it wears a glove out badly to pull it off by catching at the finger ends. Pull the glove into shape and lay away carefully. Keep silk to match each shade and mend as soon as a break appears. The old proverb, "A stitch in time saves nine," is especially applicable to gloves. Glove mending is delicate work which requires both skill and dexterity, and when well done pays admirably for the pains taken.

A flask of glove powder should form one of the adjuncts to every toilet table and a pretty glove stretcher is another.

French women say that American mothers fall sadly in the respect that they do not instruct their daughters in the art of putting on their gloves.

"American girls," they say, "come down stairs pulling their gloves on as they go. Now, a French woman never thinks of leaving her room until she has put on her gloves, any more than she would come out buttoning her shoes. This is why a Parisienne's gloves last her four times as long as do an American's."

Buttoning gloves should never be done in a hurry. The wrist should be gently and carefully pulled straight, and the buttons insinuated gently into the holes. Use a glove buttoner always; it ruins both the buttonholes and fingers to button them without. The loop buttoner is better than the ordinary hook.

When you buy a new pair of gloves, always sew the buttons before wearing, then the annoyance of having the buttons drop off when you are in full toilette will be avoided. If your gloves lace, be careful to lace them evenly, hook opposite to hook. This is as necessary, or more so, with gloves than with shoes or a bodice, and is just as disastrous to the fit of one as of the other.

New Uses for Kerosene.

Kerosene oil is good for many things besides fuel and lamp oil. It should always be substituted for soap in cleaning shellacked floors. Use a cupful to a paiful of lukewarm water—hot water spoils the varnish—and wipe with a floor mop or a soft cloth. After scrubbing oiled cloth. If a little kerosene is rubbed on it and rubbed dry, the color of the oil cloth will be wonderfully freshened and improved by the process.

For removing rust nothing is equal to kerosene. If the article is badly rusted pour the oil into a pan and lay with the rusted surface in the oil so as to cover it. Leave for as long as it may be necessary for the oil to penetrate the rust; then wipe off and polish with sand soap or rub with bath towel according to the article to be cleaned.

When your lamp chimneys are smoky newspaper, wet with kerosene, is much better than water for cleaning them, and after they are washed the same medium polishes them beautifully. Only be very careful to rub all the oil off before using the lamp or it will have a bad odor. The objectionable odor so often noticed with lamps and oil stoves comes from oil which is spilled in filling and left to dry, instead of being wiped off.

On washday cut up a quarter of a cake of soap into the wash boiler, and allow it to dissolve, which it will do by the time the water comes to a boil. Then stir in a teacupful of kerosene and put in the sheets, towels, pillowcases, etc.—that is, the clothes that are not badly soiled. Boil for fifteen minutes, stirring frequently, then rinse, rubbing them out in the rinsing to wash out the soap. This is all the washing they need, and you will find them all clean and ready for the blueing. The kerosene dissolves the dirt and whitens the clothes without injury to the fabric. Kerosene oil is also an effective remedy for burns fully equal to linseed oil. It contains the remedial qualities of vaseline, but is a much less soothing application and the odor, of course, objectionable.

New Hosiery Silks.

The new moire silks are watered across the width in irregular stripes, and the lattice-work patterns seem to be one of the season's fancies for both plain and moire silk. Basket checks are woven in some of the new autumn silks, which have a small brocade pattern scattered over them.

A woman may know just what to say, but she invariably adds more to it.